New York Tribune: Captain Eads is not

inclined to rest from his labors, even after

opening the mouth of the Father of Waters

under treatment by his new method—the ap-plication of jetties. Quite recently he ex-pounded this plan before a large audience in Memphis. The essential feature of the plan

shallow places of the river, so as to confine its

current to an uniform channel. The rest will

take care of itself, for the river will then pro-

ceed to excavate its channel to the required depth. No scheme yet offered for the im-provement of the Mississippi, promises so much, since the prospect is that the expense

of new levees may thus be saved, floods wil

be less frequent and destructive, snags and

"sawyers" will disappear, the channel will be deepened and made less tortuous; and

while navigation is thus simplified, the ad-joining lands—the most fertile in the country

-will be permanently secure for agriculture

The opponents of the project have not yet

been able to show any substantial objections

to it, though the prominence with which it is

Masonic Notice.

A hold a special communication this (FRIDAY) evening, May 3d, at 7½ o'clock, for work in the E. A. degree.

Members of sister lodges are fraternally invited.
By order JOHN W. WAYNESBURG, W. M.

JAMES S. CARPENTER, Secretary.

Attention, Chickasaw Guards!

Bankrupt Sale.

Saturday, May 25, 1878,

Trustee's Sale.

TILWINNING LODGE, No. 341.-Will

CLOSING RATES Yesterday of cotton and gold: Liverpool cotton, 57-8d. Memphis cotton, 10c. New Orleans cotton, 20 1-4c. New York cotton, 10 11-16c. New York gold, 100 2 8.

WEATHER INDICATIONS. WAR DEPT., OFFICE CH. SIG. OFFICE, WASHINGTON, May 3, 1 a.m. For Tennessee and the Ohio valley colder northwest winds, rising barometer, partly

cloudy weather.

OBSERVATIONS YESTERDAY. Bar, Ther, Wind, Weetholr, Force, er,
29.83 75 S.E. Fresh, Cloudy,
29.83 75 S.K. Fresh, Cloudy,
29.84 72 S. Fresh, Clear,
29.80 72 S. Fresh, Clear,
29.80 72 S. Fresh,
29.80 73 S. Fresh, Clear,
29.80 73 S. Fresh, Clear,
29.80 73 S. Fresh, Clear,
29.87 73 S. Fresh, Fatr, Galveston. 29.83 75
Indianola 29.83 75
Louisville 29.60 72
Memphia 29.74 12
Nashville 29.80 72
New Orieans. 29.80 72
Shreveport. 29.80 73
Vicksburg 29.87 73 W. M. M'ELROY, Sergeant.

THE CONVENTION CALLED. The executive board held a meeting yesterday, and it will be seen from the proceedings published elsewhere, that the county nominating convention has been called for thirteenth of June. Everything is working in the interest of harmony, and indicates a glorious victory in August. With a good ticket and a harmonious convention, the campargn will be sharp and decisive. There is so much at stake the Democratic tax-paying people of Shelby, who have suffered so much by Radical rule, cannot afford defeat. They

JUDGE BRADLEY.

have gone into this canvass determined to

win by the nomination of a good ticket, and

a cordial rallying to its support.

Astounding Revelations Promised in the Publication of the Secret History of the Reversal of the Legal-Tender Decision by the United States Supreme Court in 1870,

Wherein Justices Bradley and Strong Composed the Majority of the Supreme Bench Promulgating the Opinion -How Bradley Qualified Himself for the Sitting in the Case.

Special Correspondence of the Appeal.] Washington, April 29.—The New York Sun will, on Wednesday, publish the secret inside history of the reversal of the legalecisions by the supreme court of the United States, in the spring of 1870. It will be remembered that it was widely charged at the purpose, the administration of Grant having been used by the Pennsylvania railroad company, and other great corporations, to protect vast interests depending upon the results. The Sun's history will show that, pre-vious to his appointment. Judge Strong was sounded by an agent direct from Grant as to his views on this question. He referred to his opinions delivered from the supreme court Pennsylvania for answer. This being satsfactory, his name was sent to the senate. It also appears that Judge Strong was, at the time, a large holder of the capital stock of Pennsylvania; railroad company. The legal-tender act was passed on the twenty-fifth of February, 1862. The Pennsylvania railroad company had, at the time of Judge Strong's appointment, twelve million dollars worth of bonds outstanding, which had been sued prior to the date of the passage of the egal-tender act, the interest-coupons on which would be made payable in coin if the decision of the supreme court, ren-dered in the case of Hepburne rs. Griswold, at that very term, should stand as the final adjudication of the question. After the decision in Hepburne rs. Griswold, and about the time of the appointment Bradley and Strong to the bench, the Pennsylvania railroad company entered into

ers of the above coupons, by which it was agreed to pay the face of the coupons in greenbacks, and if the supreme court should, within the year, decide that the same were payable in gold, to make up the difference on the first of the ensuing April in gold or its equivalent. At this same time the united railroad and canal companies of New Jersey utstanding twenty-four million of bonds issued prior to the date of the legal-tender act, the coupons of which were also payable n gold coin, unless the then recent decision a meeting of the united boards of these companies a resolution was adopted offering to the coupon holders precisely the same con-tract as that entered into by the Pennsylvania railroad company with its bondholders his resolution was drawn by Joseph P. Bradey, who was then, and had a long time been, the attorney of the Camden and Amboy railroad company at an annual salary of twenty thousand dollars. He was also a very large stockholder. He had already, at

that time, been nominated for judge of the supreme court, and his name was then pending before the senate. Judge Strong took his seat on the bench a before Judge Bradley, but no sooner had the latter assumed his office than the attorney-general moved for a rehearing of the legal-tender question. It was t had been agreed between counsel, deterabide the decision of the court in the case of Hepburne vs. Griswold, and which were in act adjudicated. This was resisted by the judges who had concurred in the previous de cision, but was carried by the votes of Brad-ley and Strong, united to those of the judges who had before dissented (Miller, Swayne and Davis). The Sun will present the histocourt, in the form of a personal narrative written at the time by Chief Justice Chase and of a protest prepared by the chief-justic and signed by him and Justices Field, Nelson and Clifford. These papers are startling in the almost unconcealed imputation upon the integrity of the new-made majority of the ourt. They show that the chief-justice and the associates who acted with him regarded

this as one of the greatest judicial outrages ever perpetrated. They show that Mr. Justice Field raised pointedly in consultation a question whether Bradley and Strong could be permitted to sit in the cases, masmuch as they were both stockholders of corporations which were parties in interest. Judge Strong thereupon said that he would qualify himself by a sale of his stock, and Judge Bradley said that he had already done so since his appointment. The case, notwithstanding the protest of th chief-justice and the elder judges, in viola tion, as these papers allege, of the rights of against the rights of the public. J. M. K.

suitors at the bar, and of every rule and edent of the court, was carried on to the Bradley and Strong into that lofty tribune' to protect the interests of corporate monopoly

CONGRESSIONAL.

Representative Reagan Denies as Utterly False and without a Shadow of Foundation Certain Charges of Corruption Made Against him-House Committee Reports.

The Barataria Canal Bill Passed the House, which Spends the Remainder of the Session on the Legislative Appropriation Bill, without Final Result -Wright's Vol-

General Chalmers Discusses the Texas and Pacific Railway Measure and Other Southern Improvements at the Night Session of the House, Urging its Polit-

ical Impor-

Senator Thurman's Amendment to the Bill Repealing the Bankrupt Act-The Senate Principally Occupied with the Bill to Repeal the Specie

Resumption Act, Etc.

In the House. Washington, May 2.-Mr. Reagan, rising to a question of privilege, sent to the clerk's desk and had read an article charging him with acting in bad faith with regard to the bill preventing discrimination by com-mon carriers, and insinuating that he had been bought over by the corporations. He enied that his ardor in support of the b had cooled, and stated that the reason he had not reported the bill when the committee on commerce had been called was because he had been instructed to report minor bills so as make the way clear for the freight dis-crimination bill. The fact in relation to his action shows that he had earnestly exerted himself to secure its passage. There was not a statement in the article that was not utterly false and without a shadow of foundation. Mr. Hendee, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported back the bill or a permanent form of government for the

Mr. Roberts, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill fixing the salaries of naval officers at Baltimore and New Orleans at the same rate as those received by similar officers at Boston, San Francisco and Phila-delphia, Passed. Also a bill reorganzing the life-saving service. Referred to the committee of the whole, and made the special order for May 9th.

Mr. Dunnell, from the same committee, reported a bill permitting Canadian vessels to render aid to other Canadian vessels wrecked the waters of the United States. Passed. Mr. Reagan, from the same committee, reported a bill granting the right of way through public lands to the Barataria canal company to construct a canal from New Oreans to the Gulf of Mexico. Passed. Also a bill to regulate interstate commerce and of the act to restore the standard silver dolrohibit upjust discrimination by common arriers. He explained that the object of the bill was to prevent discrimination in charges for freights by railroads, so that no greater rate should be charged to one shipper than amendments reported by the committee on den from entering into combinations for the to, as amended, it would give the country a purpose of discriminating against persons or places. The only other material provision volume of currency of nine hundred and ninety million dollars. He argued that the was that they should not charge more for | bill would result in our own people holding shorter distances than for longer distances on the national debt instead of foreigners. The the same line of carriage.

went over without action, and the house went | was an assurance of this and an into committee of the whole-Mr. Eden in the evidence of the advancement of the -on the legislative appropriation bill. Mr. Vance offered an amendment prohib-ting the commissioner of pensions from the pensioners from the rolls on exdropping pensioners from the rolls on ex-Mr. Vance moved to restore the salaries of the examiners in the patent office to the amount provided by law. Adopted-yeas,

74; nays, 70. Mr. Lathrop moved to increase from fifty Mr. Lathrop moved to increase from fifty thousand to seventy-five thousand dollars the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the patent office.

Mr. Atkins opposed the amendment, and appealed to his friends on the Democratic of the supreme court should be reversed. At of the patent office. appealed to his friends on the Democratic

> Mr. Conger said he heard the gentleman from Tennessee [Atkins] state many times that he had come to a conclusion in regard to

proposed to use for this purpose the cases of the Lathams rs. the United States, and of Denning rs. the United States—cases which,

Mr. Conger—Let the gentleman rest. The gentleman has turned against his party ing the past five years under such circumfriends, and against the Republicans here, in stances as bred revolution unless they were arrangement will continue in force for the

> the gentleman from Michigan. Mr. Conger-That gentleman's remarks had been very personal, and it was in the with gold, because the people had forced the warmth of his [Mr. Atkins's] feelings that he government to treat its own notes with due had used the expressions he had. This floor respect. There never was the slightest reason was no place to settle disputes of a personal why the paper money of this country nature. He did not intend to indulge in personal matters, but desired to proceed with favored the adoption of an amendment combusiness without feeling, without anger and

> After further discussion by Messrs. Bayne, Keifer and Ward in favor of the amendment, | diately. That would at once equalize our | and by Mr. Durham against it, the amendment was rejected. When the sections in regard to the surveyor-general were reached Mr. Wiggington | had mortgaged their property, and if specie offered an amendment, which declared that on and after January 1, 1879, the offices of must be paid in coin. It was the duty of surveyors-general shall be abolished and the archives of the officers turned over to the secure the farmer his home and the industrigovernments of the several States, and that all further necessary surveys shall be made by competent engineers, to be employed by the commissioner of the general land office.
>
> Mr. Page made a point of order that the palaces, by the masters of hired attendants.

> amendment changed the existing law and could not be received.
>
> The chan sustained the point of order and have more. Far be it from him to make the the amendment was not received. Mr. Mills, in discussing the amendment in them against the aspersions of those who regard to the number of clerks in the post-first oppressed and then denounced office department, said his idea of economy

listress, which might lead to sedition, should be removed. Such a serious object could not be tampered with; disturbances would come, and he would tell the house that a volcano cannot be bridged with bayonets. He pre-dicted that, unless some relief was granted to the suffering people, they would exchange seats with some of the present members in

the forty-sixth congress. Mr. Chalmers spoke in favor of the Texas and Pacific railway measure and of other southern improvements, and urged that the railroad on the thirty-second parallel is a national necessity, and the government is bound in equity to aid it. It a Democratic congress was afraid to do justice to a Democratic south, the southern Democrats may be defeatthe silver men he said that the south was the producer of her gold staple, but she was with them through sympathy, and the was with them through sympathy, and now appealed to them to sympathize with her; build up the waste places of the south; give tone and vigor to that portion of the body politic emaciated by war, and currency accumulated at the money centers, like blood unnaturally forced to the heart, will be gently diffused through the paralyzed limb. He said that the northern men, without regard to party, will pass the Northern Pacific bill, and if the Target and Pacific falls the conthern result. Texas and Pacific fails the southern people will be responsible for the fullure. He said the President must possess two requisites— loyalty to the Union and liberalty to southern

the foundation-stone of political organization. Adjourned. In the Senate.

improvements. Unity of interests makes

unity of sentiment, and unity of sentiment is

Senator Thurman, from the committee on adiciary, reported back the bill to repeal he bankrupt law, with an amendment perecting the clause in regard to rights not to be affected by the repeal of the law, and retaining the amendment adopted yesterday, providing that the repeal of the law shall take effect January 1, 1879. Ordered that take effect January 1, 1879. Ordered that the amendment be printed, and the bill be laid over until to-morrow.

The amendment to the bill, as reported by the committee, provides that the repeal of the law shall not affect pending cases and all future proceedings therein, and in respect of all pains, penalties and forfeitures which shall have been incurred under any of said shall have been incurred under any of said acts prior to the day when this act takes ef-fect, or which may be thereafter incurred, under any of those provisions of any of said acts which, for the purposes named in this act, are kept in force; and all penal actions and criminal proceedings for violation of any of said acts, whether then pending or thereafter instituted, and in respect of all rights of debtors and creditors, except the right of commencing original proceedings in bank-ruptcy, and all rights of and suits by or against assignees, under any or all of said acts, in any matter or case which shall have arisen prior to the day when this act takes effect, which shall be on the first day of January, 1879; after any matter or case which shall arise after this act takes effect, in re-spect of any matter of bankruptcy authorized by this act, to be proceeded with after said last named day. Senator Conkling, from the committee on

to provide for vessels of the United States nailing from places where they are owned or built, and it was indefinitely postponed. Senators Ferry, Paddock and Saulsbury were appointed members of a conference committee on the part of the senate on the ill to regulate advertising of mail lettings. Senator Plumb, from the committee on public lands, reported, with amendments, enate bill to provide additional regulations for homestead and pre-emption entries on public lands. Placed on calendar. Senator Ferry called up the house bill to epeal the specie resumption act, and read a engthy argument explaining the amendments reported by the-committee on finance.

He referred to the fact that United States notes and gold were nearly equal to-day, and argued that this was hastened by the passage lar. Alluding to the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, to resume specie payment, he said he joined in it as a compromise measure very reluctantly. After explaining the finance, he said if the bill should be agreed recent sale of fifty million dollars of bonds The morning hour having expired, the bill by the secretary of the treasury public credit. The government should ed that the government would have to go abroad to seek coin to meet its requirements.

The necessity of denying United States notes their rightful place in the circulation of the country had departed. He believed that

side voting for every increase of expendi-tures.

Mr. Conger said he heard the gentleman

our finances upon such a basis as would rele-gate our financial difficulties from the halls of congress to the marts of commerce.

olution for an investigation may be intro-duced next Monday, or on some other day, as a question of privilege.

read a lengthy argument in favor of the reweek's notice from to-day. The notes of the government had advanced to an equality pelling the secretary of the treasury to receive | change to-day: Inited States notes for duties on importsnot after the first of October next, but immecurrency. To resume specie payment on the first of January next made certain a dark, take effect immediately, as a delay to a later perilous and unhappy future. The farmers payments were resumed these mortgages ous mechanic living wages. The toiling mil-

them. He referred to communism, and said

employment or bread. It was strong and fearful language. Paris upon one occasion had heard it. The cause of that want and district language is considered. Senator Saunders moved to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution to provide for the appointment of additional commis-sioners to the Paris exposition, which was in-definitely postponed several days ago. The motion led to a lengthy debate, and it was

finally rejected—yeas, 14; nays, 34.

Senator Cockrell submitted a resolution instructing the committee on rules of the senate to prepare and report to the senate a rule which shall relieve the committee on patents from considering any bill, resolution or peti-tion for the extension of any patent. Ordered printed and to lie on the table. Senator Dawes, from the committee or public buildings and grounds, reported, with amendment, house joint resolution to enable

After an executive session, the senate adjourned until Monday.

for the employment of temporary clerks, be-tween sixty and seventy persons were yesterday appointed to such positions in the treasury department. The appointments were deter-mined by the completeness of the quotas of the different States. A large number of department under recent appropriations.

Minister Seward telegraphs the department of state that the famine in the northern provinces of China will continue six months longer. Funds for the relief of the sufferers, if transmitted by telegraph, can be disbursed by the formula committee or by the commit by the foreign committee, or by the commision appointed at Pekin.

The senate committee on commerce has decided to report favorably upon the nomina-tions of John Q. Howard and William Kent as assistant appraisers of merchandise at New York, and adversely upon the nomina-tion of John B. Frothingham as assistant appraiser at the same port. The committee also took action on the nomination of George .. Smith to be collector of customs at New Orleans, and unanimously agreed to recomnend his confirmation.

The house committee on agriculture to-day unanimously agreed to report favorably on Representative Cutter's bill declaring the department of agriculture one of the executive epartments.

The senate, in executive session, confirmed the nomination of George L. Smith collector of customs of New Orleans. The senate committee on commerce to-day ontinued the consideration of the steamboat oill, and struck out the clause limiting the personal liability of steamboat owners. The clause making the certificate of a steamboat aspector prima facie evidence in the courts of law was also stricken out, and the bill was then referred to Senators Spencer, Dennis, and Randolph, as a sub-committee, to report what further amendments, if any, should be made before reporting it to the senatc.

The river and harbor appropriation bill will be taken up for consideration to-morrow. Hamilton was authorized to report the same

to the house with favorable recommendation. The bill provides that the act of February 25, 1873, to enforce the stipulations of the convention with Venezuela for the paymer of adjudicated claims is hereby repealed; that, also, if the President shall believe that Venezuela is entitled to a rehearing of any or all the claims, or to any relief, he is further empowered hereby to enter into another convention with that country to afford such relief, provided such convention shall have the sanction of the senate of the United States. The committee also adopted the report of Representative Hamilton, which recommends the re-examination of all claims passed upon by the Venezuela mixed com-

United States Treasurer Gilfillan says that parties who apply for silver dollars in ex-change for United States notes will be re-Pettit quired to pay freight charges on the same. The department pays the charges on subsidiary coin, but cannot do so on silver dollars. The President has approved the act prohibiting the coinage of twenty-cent silver

The house of representatives have cut the force at the land office down to one hundred and sixty-one clerks. In 1875 there were one hundred and eighty-four clerks. The work is now much greater than it was at that time, comprising three hundred land-grants to railroads, canals and States; bounty and-grants to soldiers of the late war, and grants for agricultural colleges, besides business pertaining to settlers on public lands. The clerical force being too small, the office is now nine months behind in its correspondence and four years in the patenting of public lands.

Representative Clark [N. J.], of the house military committee, reports that the signal service is efficient and economical, and there side, who claimed to be a party of economy, to defeat these amendments, which would swell the appropriations to immense proportions. Every man would have to stand on his own record on such questions, but he was sorry to see continuous on the Democratic street, he said that knowledge of finance did not dwell solely with the wise men of Gotham. New York city, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption, seemed to be the last to respond. In conclusion, he armore the pudiciary, or by a joint committee on the judiciary, or by a joint committee of the house and five members of the senate. They say they have the original affidavit of M'Lin, and other documents, which would not deeply with the wise men of Gotham. New York city, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption, seemed to be a party of economy, and the proportion of six members of the house and five members of the senate. They say they have the original affidavit of M'Lin, and other documents, which would not deeply with the wise men of Gotham. New York city, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption, seemed to original affidavit of M'Lin, and other documents, which would not deeply with the wise men of Gotham. New York city, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption, seemed to original affidavit of M'Lin, and other documents, which would not deeply with the wise men of Gotham. New York city, which had been so clamorous for specie resumption, seemed to original affidavit of M'Lin, and other documents, which was a continuous contraction of the proportion o sorry to see gentlemen on the Democratic gued that the passage of this bill would settle all the parties in the alleged frauds. A res-

Senator Voorhees then took the floor, and Death of a California Twenty-Millionthe business of the house, and therefore no other man must say a word.

Mr. Atkins—That allusion is altogether unworthy of the gentleman. If he intends to say that I have assumed such dictation on this floor, I will not submit to any such assertion on his part without refuting it on the spot.

San Francisco, May 2.—W. S. O'Brien, died at San Rafael this afternoon, after a lingering illustence which this law had caused could not be estimated. It had overthrown property values simply beyond the power of language to describe. Ten thousand million dollars of property have been absolutely confiscated. He argued that the American people had spot.

San Francisco, May 2.—W. S. O'Brien, died at San Rafael this afternoon, after a lingering illustence which this afternoon, after a lingering illustence which this law had caused could not be estimated. It had overthrown property values simply beyond the power of language to describe. Ten thousand million dollars of property have been absolutely confiscated. He argued that the American people had in non on his part without refuting it on the property have been absolutely connecated. He argued that the American people had been educated on the subject of finance during the past five years under such circumture. The property of the uning stock business, which remains in common, Mr. Flood having the management of deceased's interest. This panions on the platform. The decreased a speech unworthy of the chairman of the appropriation committee, because they have seen fit to introduce amendments.

Mr. Atkins said if he had uttered one unkind word, he was not aware of it. He did not think that there was any gentleman who would accuse him of doing so unless it were the deem if the most of the confidence which the people had in it had forced itself upon an equality with gold. He referred to the gold-room of New York as a nest of gamblers, and the business will go on as usual. Mr. O'Brien's death has been hourly expected for several days. He leaves a will, the conditions of which are as yet unknown. He was a bachelor, but has a sister, niece, and no further extension is feared. It is now nephew in this State, and a sister and niece in Paris or en route. His property is vaguely

The Pioneer Press will publish in the in Paris or en route. His property is vaguely estimated at from fifteen to twenty million dollars, but it is intimated that, as usual, ru-

mor has magnified his wealth. St. Louis Merchants Want the Bank-rupt Law Repealed Right Now. St. Louis, May 2.—The following was unanimously adopted by the merchants ex-Resolved, That our senators and representatives in congress be earnestly requested to urge the prompt passage of the bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law; that the same

business prostrate and invite a further demoralization in the trade of the country. The Plans of Mexico's Revolutionists. legram from General Sweitzer to General ord says the Mexican revolutionists crossed from Texas into Mexico on the night of April 27th, at Petama, Capote and La Palma, supposed to number three hundred, under the direction of Colonel Murray, of Escobedo's staff. It is the programme for a party to cross near Rio Grande city and take Camargo, but it is not helieved they will be cible to secure transportation prevented their arrival in time to be of use. There were no trains to Minneapolis after the news was received, but hundreds of people went up by road, the livery stables being emptied in an hour.

Were made ready to send, but the inability is one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; insurance, eighty-one thousand.

London, May 2: Consols for money, 94 13-16; On account, 94 15-16; United States 5-20s of 1865, 107%; new 5s, 106%; Erie, 12½: Erie preferred, 30%; Illinois people, but he would at all times vindicate | go, but it is not believed they will be able to do so. The garrisons at Mier and Matamoras

are expected to pronounce against Diaz. Second Day of the Conference of the Southern Methodist Church.

Terrific Explosions of Flouring-Mill Boilers Followed by a Conflagration, Resulting in Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

Seventeen Persons Known to have been Killed Outright-The Loss of Property Enormous-Thrilling Inciden's and Narrow Escapes-Shocking l'etails.

Five Flouring-Mills in Flames, Including the Largest One in this Country-The Shock Felt and Firebrands Carried Nine Miles from the Awful Scene.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 2.-At seven o'clock this evening the city was shaken, as if by an earthquake, by a terrific explosion, which was promptly traced to the group of great flouring mills and what is known as the platform, just above St. Anthon falls, where the en-tire flouring district of the city is concen-trated. The explosion came from the great Washburn mill, from which a column of flame was seen to

SHOOT UP SEVERAL HUNDRED FEET, ollowed by a crash which crushed the immense structure like an egg shell. The secondary explosion instantly destroyed the Thompson and Hoyt and Humboldt mills, and the flames immediately burst out, communicating to the Galaxy mills, those of Pettit, Robinson & Co., Cahill, Ankeny & Co., L. Day & Sons, Day & Rollins, Buell, Newton & Co., Garton, Hayward & Co., the Washburn (A. & B) mills, and the lesser structures down the bank of the river nearly to the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad shops. The destruction from the shock of the explosion extended much further, glass being wrecked for several squares, and buildings shaken through out the city. At half-past eight the fire was raging within these limits, while the firemen were working valiantly to subdue the fire. nense structure like an egg shell. The secwere working valiantly to subdue the fire. The most probable theory of the cause of the explosion is that it took place in the gas gen-

erated in the patent middlings purifier THE LOSS OF LIFE IS UNDOUBTEDLY GREAT, but full details are lacking in the confusion that surrounds the scene. The first rumors made the dead from seventy to eighty, but this is not borne out by inquiry. The explosion took place at the hour for changing the day for the night hands, and many of both were undoubtedly in the building. Twenty-two men went into the Washburn mill at The house committee on foreign affairs agreed to the bill in relation to the Venezue-lan mixed commission, and Representative Many others of the day force must have been heard from up to half-past eight o'clock. Many others of the day force must have been in the building. Up to nine o'clock

> THE LIST OF KILLED AND INJURED so far as ascertained, is as follows: Big Mill-Grinders: Charles Henning, Fred Merrill, Clark Wilbur; oilers: William Leslie, Cyrus Ewing; machinists: Ole Shie, Walter Savage, Patrick Judd, Ed Merrill; watchmen: Harry Hicks, E. W. Burbank, and one unknown. Aug. Smith was blown out of a window but not killed. Diamond Mill-John Boyer, killed. David Ward had gone out after a pale of water

> and escaped unhurt. Galaxy Mill-Joe Marti was in the third story, and after the wall was blown out jumped down into the canal and escaped un-Zenith Mill-Two men, Widstrum and Fred

Pettit, Robinson & Co.'s Mill-Dean Day was thrown out of a window and injured. LATER. Investigation confirms the opinion that the first estimates of the loss of life were exaggerated. The number of dead is now placed at seventeen. There were many thrii-

ling incidents and narrow es Dave Dean was blown the length of Pettit and Robinson's and through the window, and escaped. One poor fellow, who could not be recognized, had escaped alive from the explosion, and was observed crawling through the darting, hungry flames toward the track of the Minneapolis and St. Louis railroad, directly in the rear of the Washburn mill. He managed to reach the rail, and there evidently became exhausted and fell back into the raging hell behind, where his agonies instantly ended. It now appears that the most of the day force had gone home and only the smaller

night force remained. THE LOSS TO PROPERTY IS ENORMOUS. but the confusion is too great for an intelligent estimate at present. A rough calcula-tion places it at one million five hundred thousand dollars, of which one million dollars will fall upon the milling interest. The loss throughout the city by the breaking of glass, etc., is ten thousand dollars. Five mills and a planing mill were destroyed, besides the adjoining property, including eighty-seven out of the one hundred and ninety-seven runs of stone

THE FIVE FLOURING-MILLS, which were involved in the disaster, form a group which comprises the heaviest con-cerns in the State. Chief among them were complete, so far as the limits above named, The Pioneer Press will publish in the morning the following as the

TOTAL INSURANCE. stated by the companies represented to the several mills destroyed: Humboldt, Ball, Newton & Co., \$44,500; Pettit & Robinson, \$98,000; Galaxy, W. Ankeny, \$75,000; Washburn mill, \$217,000.

THE SHOCK FELT NINE MILES AWAY.

ST. PAUL, May 2.—The shock of the explosion of the Washburn mill, at Minneapolis, was plainly felt here, and the flames were seen, creating intense exdate for its enforcement is calculated to keep citement. In various parts of city pieces of charred roof, paper, small timbers and cinders were picked up and hurled The Plans of Mexico's Revolutionists.

GALVESTON, May 2.—The News's special news was received here by telegraph immediately, and the fire-engines were made ready to send, but the inability

Mule-Thieves in Mississippi. Hernando (Miss.) Press and Times, 2d: An Episcopal Church Ceruer-None
Laid.

Baltimone, May 2.—The corner-stone of
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Charles Edward Cheney, senice bishop of the
charles Edward Cheney, senice bishop of the
paris exhibition or the Philadelphia
show.

John Morrissey diecomparatively poor. One of his most intimate of this business affairs for many years,
said this morning that his entire property
said this mo

(one with a pommel and the other without), together with a new and old bridle. These men were evidently horse-thieves, and would have ridden off some of our citizens' stock before morning, if they had not been sprung from their hiding-place so unceremoniously. pounded this plan before a large audience in In this connection we will call attention to the advertisement of Mr. Griffin, who lost a is very simple; it is to narrow the wide and mule on the very night of the above occur-rence, and doubtless these same men, on their way back to Memphis, stole this mule.

THE FOREIGN SITUATION

Somewhat Improved through Germany's Mediations-Austria Must Look Out for her Interests-England's Violations of Treaties,

> Condition of the British Labor Troubles -The Strike Virtually Ended in Certain Localities-Results of Meetings of Masters and Operatives.

London, May 2.—A memorial to the queen is being extensively signed in Sheffield, ex-pressing confidence in the uninistry and a willingness to make every necessary sacrifice for the conduct of a war until the cause of peace and order in Europe is secured from lawless and reckless oppression.

THE SITUATION IMPROVED.

Saturday. May 25, 1878,
at 11 o'clock of said day, all the right, title and interest the said bankrupt had at the time of filing his petition in bankruptcy, in and to the following described real estate, to-wit:

Lot No. 6 (six) originally, but now known and designated as lot No. 7 (seven), being forty feet on the east side of and fronting on Hernando street; running back eastwardly the entire width of said lot one hundred and seventy-four feet, and being the northern part of a lot conveyed to Lucy C. Maydwell by C. C. Maydwell by deed of date 30th day of January, 1860, and of record in the Register's office of Shelby county, in book No. 40, part first, pages 35-36-37-38, situated in that part of the city of Memphis heretofore known as South Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee.

Also, a lot beginning at a stake or point on the east side of Hernando street the southwest corner of lot No. 7, in block No. 48; running thence north with the east side of Hernando street forty-four feet eight inches; thence eastwardly parallel with the south line of lot No. 7 one hundred and seventy-four feet; thence southwardly parallel with Hernando street forty-four feet eight inches to the south line of said lot No. 7; thence with the south line of lot No. 7 one hundred and seventy-four feet; thence represents four feet to the beginning, and being in that portion of the city of Memphis heretofore known as South Memphis, Shelby county, Tennessee. These lots are centrally located, and are believed to be unencumbered except for taxes.

Terms of Sale—Cash. A deposit of five per cent. will be required at time of sale.

my3 fri O. WO@LDRIDGE, Assignee. fused to aid in compelling her to observe them, therefore it is unreasonable now to recall those treaties, when the war had created new rights and duties. Mr. Hardy really makes the inadmissible claim that England, acting alone, is entitled to prevent the mod-ification of a treaty concluded by six powers. RUMORS THROUGH AUSTRIAN SOURCES. VIENNA, May 2.-The Tagblatt says in

consequence of the concentration of Russian troops near the Transylvanian frontier it has become necessary for Austria to take precautions. According to reliable information the question of concentrating an Austrian' army Trustee's Sale.

The Political Correspondence states that the revival of negotiations between Russia

Trustee's Sale.

By virtue of the powers conferred on me by the terms of a deed of trust executed and delivered to me, John W. Allen, as trustee, by C. M. Williams, and England relative to the congress is due to the initiative of the former. The negotiations will be based upon larger concessions than hitherto acceded to by Russia. A special from Constantinople reports that General Todleben has resumed negotiations with Admiral Hornby in regard to the de-tails of withdrawal. He has also resumed negotiations with the Porte for the evacua-tion of the ceded fortresses, but yet without result, Safvet Pasha declaring that the Russians have not carried out the San Stefano

ALL SORTS OF NEWS. London, May 2.—A telegram from Constantinople says the Russians have of late frequently violated the Bulair lines of de-Intelligence has been received from Athens that the insurrection in Thessaly will proba-bly subside, the British consuls having told

the leaders that England is resolved to de-Vienna Friday, when the Austro-Hungarian ompromise is expected to be settled.

Mr. Cross, home secretary, speaking again at Preston to-night, repeatedly and energetically repudiated the idea that the govern-

ment was bent on war; but he said they were determined to be prepared for all poss ble circumstances. THE BRITISH LABOR TROUBLES. London, May 2.—A telegram from Black-born says that the lockout contemplated by the masters will embrace the main artery, seventy miles long, from Ulverston to Colne, with branches far and wide. The strike is mostly ended at Church and Accrington, but

elsewhere the spirit is becoming more un-compromising. The masters declare they have gained to the extent of ten per cent. by clearing off their surplus stock at better prices than could have been obtained if the mills had been working. From two to three thousand weavers met at Darwen Wednesday, and reaffirmed that they would only ac cept the reduced wages if coupled with re-duced time, and would not even communicate with the masters at present. A disturbance occurred at Burnley 1ast night. The operatives of one mill, who accepted the reduction, were hooted and pelted.

The committee of the manufacturers' association met privately at Ashton-under-the-Tyne. It is stated that they decided to give notice of a reduction of wages. The operatives are highly incensed. The parish authorities of Burneley refused to relieve any persons who are suffering in consequence of the strike. Large crowds gathered in the streets, but order was fairly mainthined. The Blackburn operative cotton-spinners have adjourned the question of again seeing the masters for a week. All the operatives, although complaining of hunger, seem to be perfectly firm. They regard the intended lockout as a God-send, because it will bring on the crisis quickly.

The Mysterious Cimbria. ELLSWORTH, ME., May 2.-Large supplies of fresh provisions have been purchased for the steamer Cimbria. Various rumors are in circulation, but cannot be traced to any re-liable source. No statements about the destination or plans of the steamer or Russians can be relied on as yet, since there are no no-table indications and the officers are guarded in their conversation. One officer remarked that their visit here had no reference to a probable war, and should occasion no anxiety in any quarter.

TELEGRAMS.

Ottawa, May 2: In view of the recent disturbances in Montreal the government has taken measures to prevent the carrying of

Taunton, Mass., May 2: The loss by the burning of the Albion lead works at Dighton

Harrisburg, Pa., May 2: The house of representatives this morning adopted a resolu-Saturday evening last, a few minutes after | tion calling on the senators and representa-

HELP!

so that it is not likely to close again. He proposes to put the whole body of the patient For the Weak, Nervous and Debilitated.

DR. HASBROUCK'S

ELECTRIC BELTS.

THE afflicted can now be restored to perfect health and bodily energy without the use of medicine f any kind, and without the slighest inconvenience

Reader, are you afflicted?

and wish to regain your health, strength and energy of former years? Do any of the following symptoms meet your diseased condition? Do you feel nervous, debilitated, fretful, timid and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood, in debilitated, freiful, timid and lack the power of will and action? Are your kidneys, stomach or blood, is a disordered condition? Do you sufferake you been tism, neuralgia or aches and phi yourself harrassed ladies red in the head, the phi yourself harrassed ladies red in the head, teel listless, moping, unfit for business or pleasure, and subject to fits of melanchely? Are you subject to any of the following symptoms: restless nights, nightmare, palpitation of the heart, bashfulness, confusion of ideas, dizziness in the head, dimness of sight, etc.? Thousands of young men, the middle aged, and even the old suffer from nervous debility. Thousands of females, too, are broken down in health and spirits from disorders peculiar to their sex, and who, from false modesty or neglect, prolong their sufferings. Why then further neglect a subject of such vital importance when the remedy can be so easily procured?

DR. HASBROUCH'S

A FULL attendance is carnestly desired at your armory TO-NIGHT, hay 3d.
G. W. GORDON, Captain. ELECTRIC BELTS. In the matter of Jessie Moore, Bankrupt.

Y virtue of a general order of sale entered by the United States District Court for the Western District of Tennessee, I will sell at public auction, on the corner of Madison and Main streets, Mempilis Transessee, on

For self application to any part of the body, meet every requirement. The most eminent physicians indorse them, and we offer the most convincing testi-mony direct from the afflicted themselves, who have

Health, Strength and Energy.

after drugging in vain for years.

cend at once for descriptive circular, which will be mailed free, containing information worth thousands of dollars to the afflicted of either sex.

Call on or address (all communications confiden-JAMES H. BOWDOINE & CO., Sole Agents for the United States.

O. Box 2141. 243 BROADWAY.

NEW YORK CITY.

T AM now prepared to sell, at wholesale and retail, Furniture and Mattresses ver than ever before sold in the city. Orders from

lealers especially solicited.

WM, K. THIXTON (IRVING BLOCK),
No. 256 Second street Sheriff's Sale of Real Estate. DUBLIC notice is hereby given, That by virtue of writ of venditioni exponss to me directed from the Honorable Bartlett Circuit Court of Shelby county, Tennessee, in the case of Jesse L. Strayhorn vs. T. M. Edwards, judgment rendered on the 15th day of January, 1878, for the sum of nine hundred and fourteen dollars and forty-nine cents, with interest and costs of suff; to satisfy said judg-Friday, the 31st day of May, 1878,

Friday, the 31st day of May, 1878, In legal hours, in front of the Courthouse, Memphis, Tenn., proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, to-wit: Beginning at the SE corner of the John Sutt tract at a hickory about 30 links SE of a small branch of the SE corner of a 350-acre tract the west division of the Sutt and Ramsey 640-acre tract; thence N 12 deg W 20 chains and 50 links to a sweetgum bush and dogwood pointers; thence N 8414 deg W 10334 poles a stake in the N B line 5315 links W of a fore and aft hickory; thence S 12 deg E 20 chains 50 links to stake on the S B line blackgum and hickory pointers; thence S 8414 deg E with the marked line 10315 poles to the beginning-containing, by estimation, about afty acres, lying and being in the second civil district of Shelby county, Tennessee, about one mile NE of Kerrville. Levied on as the property of defendant, T. M. Edwards, to satisfy said indgment, interests and costs. Memphis, 18th day of April, 1878.

C. L. ANDERSOL.

Sheriff of Sheiby county. In.

By Thomas T. Taylor, Deputy Sheriff.

Willis G. Reeves, Atty's for plaintiff. my3 fri of land situated in the ninth civil district of Shelby county, Tennessee; Bounded on the east by the lands of Jim Houston, colored; on the south by Mrs. M. O. Williams, and on the west by M. L. Williams's land; on the north by W. M. Williams, with all the improvements and appurtenances thereon and to the same belonging; said tract of land is estimated to contain 105 acres, more or less. The equity of redemption is barred; the title is believed to be good, but I shall sell and convex only as trustee.

## the leaders that England is resolved to defend the cause of Greece. The news from Crete continues to be warlike. The plenary cabinet council will meet in Vienna Friday, when the Austro-Hancarian

NEW AND ELEGANT,

SUMMER FABRICS!

B. Lowenstein & Bros.

EX-OCEAN STEAMSHIP "CELTIC,"

The Beautiful Pleyna Bagnes, Shumla Bourettes, Erzeroum Brocades,

Russian Lace Grenadines, Torchon Crepe Grenadines, Bulgarian Armure. Marmora Grenadines,

Gallipoli Chenille Grenadines San Stefano Zephyrs, And an immense variety of other New and Elegant Textile Dress Fabrics.

5000 Pieces Printed Dress Linen Lawns!

LOWENSTEIN & BROS., 242, 244 and 246 Main St., Cor. Jefferson.

FULMER, BURTON & CO.

Atlanta, May 2: Prof. Consigney finished, last night, his walk of five hundred miles in five hundred consecutive hours, making the last mile in thirteen munntes.

Grocers, Cotton Factors And Commission Merchants,

> Nos. 371 and 373 Main street, Memphis, Tenn. HAVING purchased the entire stock of Groceries and good will of Sledge, Mck'ay & Co., will continue in the same business, at the old stand, where we will keep on hand a full line of fresh Groceries, which we will sell at lowest prices, and will make liberal cash advances on consignments of cot happy to serve the patrons of our predecessors and all others desiring anything in our line.

> MEMPHIS, TENN., April 20, 1878.
>
> With the view of retiring from business, we have sold our stock of Groceries to Messrs. Fulmer, Burton & Co., who will conduct a General Wholesale Grocery, Cotton Factorage and Commission Business, at our old stand, Nos. 371 and 373 Main street. We take great pleasure in commending our successors to our patrons as active, energetic and reliable business men, with ample means to assure success. We will continue our office at the same place until our business is wound up. Mr. J. W. Fulmer (of the new firm), our former cashier, has authority to receive and cashier. cess. We will commune the cashler, has authority to receive and receipt for any money due us.
>
> SLEDGE, MCKAY & CO.

B. VACCARO.

A. B. VACCARO.

VACCARO & CO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS,

No. 324 Front street, Memphis. SOLE AGENTS FOR COOK'S CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL,